

HAWAIIAN MEN OUT WEST

The Various Employment in Which They Are Found

A New Yorker Makes Some Quaint Remarks in Describing the Hawaiian People—The United States of America

The men who are of interest in the west, and of whom most curious stories might be told, are the Hawaiian men and the Englishmen who have sought to make their fortunes. Some of these men are somewhat unfortunates, but that is not because of all the lost pins. That is not nearly so curious, according to a writer in *Harpers' Weekly*, as what becomes of all the living men who drop suddenly out of our acquaintance or out of our lives, and who are never missed, but who are nevertheless lost. I know now what becomes of them; they all go west. I met some men here whom I was sure I had left in New York, and who told me, on the contrary, that they had been in the west for the last two years. They had once walked Fifth avenue, but they dropped out of the procession one day and no one missed them, and they are out here enjoying varying fortunes. The Hawaiian on a night and passenger ship in southern Texas was a lower-class man whom I remembered at Lehigh university only as an expert fencer. The conductor on that train was from the same college town. The passenger of a coach, when I saw him, I had left looking over papers in the club, told me he had not been in New York for a year, and that his partner was "Jerry" Black, who, as I trust no one has forgotten, was one of Princeton's half backs, and who I should have said, had anyone asked me, was still in Pennsylvania.

Another man whom I remembered as a "society" reporter on a New York paper, turned up in a white apron as a waiter at a hotel in—. I was somewhat embarrassed at first as to whether or not he would wish me to recognize him, but he settled my doubts by whispering to me over his heavily-laden tray, as much as to say it was a very good joke and that he hoped I was appreciating it to its full value. We met later in the street, and he asked me with the most faithful interest of those whose dances and dinners he had once reported, deprecated a notable scandal among the people of the four hundred, which was filling the papers at that time, and said I could hardly appreciate the pity of such a thing occurring among people of his set. Another man whom I had known very well in New York turned up in San Antonio with an entirely new name, wife and fortune, and verified the tradition which exists there that it is best before one grows to know a man too well to ask him what his name before he came to Texas. San Antonio seemed particularly rich in histories of those who came there to change their fortunes and who had changed them most completely. The English gave the most conspicuous examples of these unfortunates—conspicuous in the sense that their position at home had been so good and their habits of life so widely different.

RELICS OF A BY-GONE AGE.

The find of a Great Lake Found in a Toledo Excavation.

The excavations for the foundation of the National Union building on Huron street near Adams, Toledo, bring to light the relics of a by-gone age, and furnish plenty of food for study and contemplation on the part of the geologist. To commence with, this is the deepest foundation ever put under a building in the city. The practice heretofore has been to level the earth off enough to make a good basement and then drive piling for the foundation stones to rest upon. In the case of the National Union building it was determined to have no pile foundation but to dig down into the bowels of the earth until terra firma was found. William Spear received the contract for putting down the foundation and started a large force of men at work a few days ago on the excavation. When the shovelers got down about eighteen feet below the level of the street, or about nine feet below the surface of the natural earth, they struck a vein of sand. It was found necessary to put cribbing in to keep the sand from rushing in. After digging a few inches deeper it was found that it was a genuine lake of river sand and gravel. As it was thrown out and carefully examined, it contained traces of an age of vegetation, anterior to the days of the landing of Columbus. Large walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, shells and impressions of water species of various kinds were found in the sand, also trees and vegetable remains.

Hundreds of people saw the strange and mysterious things hidden for centuries a few feet below the surface. The opinion of all present, according to the Blade, was that old Lake Erie at one time rolled and tossed in all its grandeur and fury over the very spot where an immense temple is about to be erected as a monument of charity to the widows and orphans. The sand is purely lake sand and gravel and every one who has made any study of the strata of the earth claims that a large river or lake at one time existed over the very spot where the foundation is being put down. The indications are that the body of water was not a river, for the sand is too deep and compact, and resembles the bottom of the lake where sand is taken from for building purposes. Mr. Spear says that he has put in many foundations, but never struck anything like it before. It is claimed that a similar vein was struck several years ago while a sewer was being built in the rear of St. Patrick's institute, but the sewer diggers knew nothing about geology and did not give the matter a moment's attention. Following this location it would show that all that portion of Toledo along Sixteenth street, extending to the river in both directions, was at one time the bed of Lake Erie or some other equally large body of water.

TRYING TO CIVILIZE AFRICA

One Month in the Interior of the Continent—The Progress of the Colonies

European nations are making the unpleasant discovery that African colonization is both dangerous and difficult. History ought to have taught them a similar lesson. No pages are welded with stirring events in the early settlement of America and India in which the natives served as pawns in the hands of rival nationalities to defeat each other. Nature seems to have intended that the early settlers of the country should encounter obstacles and hardships in order to improve the race. Such has been the result in America and to a large extent in India, where the inferior race has had, in addition, to contend with the depressing effects of climate. Africa bids fair to reproduce in an exaggerated form all the ugly features of colonization. England, Germany and France have undertaken to partition the country before exploring it and defining with something like precision the spheres and bounds of their respective spheres of influence, but without considering the wishes and sympathies of the natives, who by right of prepossession are the owners of the soil. Nor have they shown much more respect for the claims of minor powers, Spain, Portugal and Belgium, but, as often happens when the big powers grow inflated over the spoils and quarrel with each other, the small nations are left for a share of the swag.

Violent strife appears to have developed in the Uganda country, where British, German and French spheres are so nebulously marked that they encroach upon each other's territory. The French and German have entered in protesting against the outrages perpetrated by the British. The British are accused of stirring up a religious war among the natives, in which repeating rifles and Maxim guns are made to figure conspicuously. It is certainly queer, this idea of native African armies fighting to the death over creeds which they had not heard of twelve months ago, and whose highest notions of the deity were embodied in hideous images of wood and stone, and practically illustrated by the annual sacrifice of hundreds of human victims. The Baltimore American is inclined to think, if the reports are true, that religion has been used as a cloak by the colonists to conceal their ambitious designs of territorial aggrandizement. The British have been the most arbitrary and most successful of colonists. Their enemies say of them that they are the luckiest, but luck is very apt to follow those who have the skill and pluck to conquer it. It remains to be seen whether their assurance or luck, whichever it may be called, will stand by them in this African business.

LIBRARY OF THE VATICAN.

The Most Valuable Collection in the World—Housed in Magnificent Rooms.

The great movement of the renaissance began late at Rome and closed early; it is generally said to have lasted from the time of Pope Nicholas V., 1447 to 1527, when the town was sacked by the army of Charles V. This represents less than a century, but in this short time marvels were produced, says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*. The course pursued by men of genius in the revival of letters and of the arts has ever been the same. Antique masterpieces have, in the first place, been exhumed, then an attempt has been made to imitate them and this attempt has succeeded. Ancient books were the first to be brought to light again. Drawn from the obscurity of convents, collected together and explaining each other, placed at the service of all students, these books disseminated throughout the world a passion for knowledge which transformed society.

In this revival of literature and of the ancient sciences Rome played a grand part. If we want to get an idea of the renaissance, when the treasures of Greece and Rome were so eagerly sought after, we must go to the library of the Vatican. It may be said to have been founded by Nicholas V., who was the first to give it any importance. He sent Enoch of Ascoli and many others to search the convents of Germany and take from them all they could find; at the same time Greek savants, flying before the Turks, brought to him Homer and Plato. Before his death Nicholas V. had added five thousand valuable manuscripts to those owned by his predecessors. Since then the number has been greatly increased and there are now more than twenty-five thousand. No library in the world is as rich in this respect as the Vatican. As we enter it we cannot but feel a sense of veneration when we remember all that has been done by its means to aid the progress of thought and to promote the good of humanity. As a matter of fact, these precious works, which embody all the genius of antiquity, are treated with the greatest deference. They are housed in magnificent rooms, which are paved with marble and frescoes, and some of the more precious of the manuscripts are exhibited to the reverent gaze of visitors in glass cases. But there is no doubt that all these honors are fully merited.

Death by a Glass of Water.

A tramp known as "The Terrible Savoyard" used to sell pencils in the streets of Paris. France. He loved drink and was drunk from morning till night unless his money or the foolish kindness of his friends gave out. The other day he halted before a wine stall managed by a widow called Clementine Provost, on Besfroy street, and begged of her to give him a glass of wine. "Not drunk enough yet at 8 o'clock in the morning," cried the woman. "You ought to have nothing but water; wait, I will give you." She filled a glass with ice water and threw it into the face of the drunkard. With an oath he took a step toward her intending to strike her when he fell and lay on his back almost motionless as he struck the pavement. A physician was called, who could do nothing but pronounce the man dead. He stated that the sudden reaction of the cold water upon the brain over-heated with drink had produced apoplexy of the brain, ending in immediate death.

HAWAIIANS DYING OFF.

Only a Few Genuine Sandwich Islanders Remaining.

A Story of the Island and the Progress of the Race.

One of the saddest spectacles in Hawaii is the rapid decay of the native race. Disease and death have made heavy inroads among them. More even than the Samoans and Tahitians they seem to absorb all the vices of the white man. They are pleasure-loving, indolent, good-natured and honest, but virtue among them is practically unknown. It is still the custom to give a guest the companionship of the wife or the most attractive daughter; in fact, the question of morality does not bother the native Hawaiian, and he frankly admits it. The Chinese have introduced the vice of opium smoking, and they also bring in large quantities of rice brandy, which the native Hawaiian loves to get "old-squaw" as they call it.

The Hawaiian families are steadily decreasing in size and every census sees a shrinkage in the already small number of this doomed race. The census of 1884 gave 44,686 Hawaiians and half-breeds, that of 1890 38,064, a loss of 5,776 in six years. The Chinese now number 15,590, the Japanese 13,944 and the Portuguese 5,160. Of this large number of Chinese only about 800 are women. Hence we find John Chinaman selecting wives from the native girls, who are only too glad to marry Chinese, because they are better treated than by men of their own race. They are indulgent husbands and they love to see their women finely dressed, but when they return to China there is no record of any Chinaman taking his Hawaiian wife. The women are left behind and seldom is any provision made for the support of themselves and their children. The Japanese mix little with the Hawaiians.

One peculiar thing which is worthy the attention of the student of ethnology is that the crossing of the Chinese and Hawaiians make a better race, physically and mentally, than either of the originals. Some of the brightest young men in Hawaii have Chinese fathers and Kuna mothers. These half-breeds are remarkably shrewd in business, while they have the agreeable manners of the Hawaiians. The Portuguese are thrifty, but they are a poor race. They are now flocking over to California, and are going into the fruit and vineyard districts, where their labor will certainly be better than that of the Chinese, for they are eager to buy homes and settle. Civilized vices and diseases and the leprosy threatens to wipe out the native Hawaiians in the next thirty years. They are disappearing more rapidly than the Maoris of New Zealand, and for the same reason.

The Hawaiians, even in their decadence, are a merry race and their dances are celebrated. The hula-hula is probably the most perfect of the South Sea island native dances in honor of the goddess of love. It is a lascivious dance which so greatly excites the natives that it has been prohibited and is only given now by stealth, but the people are so fond of it that professional hula dancers are in great demand and no feast is complete without this old dance, that recalls in many of its features the dances of ancient Egypt and Greece.

NOBLEMEN IN SWITZERLAND.

Plenty of Titled Personages to Be Found in the Little Republic.

A few years ago the question was asked: "Does nobility still exist in Switzerland?" And no one was able to answer it. Of all the thousands of English folk who haunt the Swiss hotels not one, it would seem, had inquired whether Rudolph von Erlach, whose equestrian statue they must have seen, has any living descendants; not one had ever heard of the Bernese nobles—a noblesse which holds itself so high that it thinks but slightly of the British legation. Yet from the Jura to the Langue there is hardly a canton where there is perhaps no canton—in which, according to Timpel Bar, noble families are not to be found. Some of these, such as the Plantas and the Buols of Graubunden, have turned their energy into modern channels and make their fortunes, like the Hausers or the Seilers, out of the English and the American tourist. Others, like the Von Allmen, have sunk into a humbler rank. But the greater part remain in statu quo, still enjoying in the towns or in the country a social prestige that varies with their wealth and their intelligence. For, from the very nature of the case, all Swiss nobility is more or less ancient, and is therefore still venerable in a republic which has not yet cast off all reverence for historic tradition. The Valais, for instance, contains a very ancient noblesse, some of whom, as the de Sepibus and the de Costrax, bear Latin names, whether or not they claim a Roman descent. And a Roman descent assuredly is claimed by the Bernese family of Lenthuis, who affiliate themselves to that most illustrious house of the Gens Cornelia. In a conglomerate nation like the Swiss the fountains of honor have been numerous. Some of the nobility owe their distinctions to the empire or to the dukes of Austria; some to the dukes of Zähringen, the founders of Borne and Fribourg; some to the dukes of Burgundy; some, who were Huguenots, to the kings of France, and some to the more modern ones even to the kings of Prussia.

Curing an Epileptic.

A bold surgical operation was made at Vienna, Austria, the other day upon a boy of fifteen who had been suffering from epileptic fits from his early youth. Prof. Benedict and Mosetig opened the skull and took out a portion of the brain where the nerves start that connect with the limb in which the fits used to commence. The wound healed rapidly and the boy has been free from fits ever since the operation was performed.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

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ACHE

Is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier

KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 125 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for \$1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep-seated diseases. Do not wait until you are over the hill.

BLUE PILLS or mercury, they are deadly. If you are sick, no matter what ailment you suffer from, use SULPHUR BITTERS. It is the purest and best medicine ever made.

Liver-Troubled? Don't wait until you are over the hill. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. It is the purest and best medicine ever made.

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to F. O. Underhill, Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

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A JAPANESE GARDEN.

The Sensations There Experienced—An Illustration of the Animal Inhabitation.

Lafordio Fern, in an article in the Atlantic devoted to a Japanese garden, writes thus of his own garden and some of its inhabitants:

"These antique garden walls, high-mounded below their ruined coping of tiles, seem to shut out even the murmur of the city's life. There no sounds but the voices of birds, the shrilling of wind, or, at long, long intervals, the solitary splash of a diving frog. Nay, those walls seclude me from much more than city streets. Outside them hums the changed Japan of telegraphs, and newspapers, and steamships; within dwell the all-repeating peace of nature and the dreams of the sixteenth century. There is a charm of quietness in the very air a faint sense of something timeless and sweet all about one; perhaps the gentle bounding of dead ladies who looked like the ladies of the old picture-books and who lived here when all this was new. Even in the summer light—tossing the gray, strange shapes of stone, swirling through the foliage of the long-loved trees—there is the tenderness of a phantom dance. These are the gardens of the past. The future will know them only as dreams, creations of a forgotten art, whose charm no genius may reproduce."

"Of the human tenants here no creature seems to be afraid. The little frogs peering upon the lotus leaves scarcely shrink from my touch; the birds sun themselves within easy reach of my hand; the water snakes glide across my shadow without fear; bands of semi-establish their deafening orchestra on a plump branch just above my head; and a praying mantis insolently poses on my knee. Swallows and sparrows not only build their nests on my roof, but even enter my rooms without concern—one swallow has actually built its nest in the ceiling of the bathroom—and the weasel purloins fish under my very eyes without any scruples of conscience. A wild agouti perches on a cedar by the window, and in a burst of savage sweetness challenges my caged pet to a contest in song; and always through the golden air, from the green twilight of the mountain pines, there purls to me the plaintive, caressing, delicious call of the yamabato. No European dove has such a cry. He who can hear for the first time the voice of the yamabato without feeling a new sensation at his heart little deserves to dwell in this happy world."

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Missouri Getting Ready for a Big Show—Space for Foreign Nations.

The work of the Missouri world's fair commission is progressing rapidly and already a large warehouse in St. Louis is filling with exhibits of the products of the soil of the state. With the ripening of the various crops the work of collection was begun in southern Missouri, progressing northward with the season. Specimens of grains, grasses, forage plants, etc., in straw and threshed have been secured, including corn, flax, cotton, tobacco and every other agricultural product as developed.

Specimens of every kind of Missouri fruit and berry are being prepared as they ripen and placed in crystal glass jars. This exhibit will be added to from next year's crop, this year's supply being kept in cold storage. Already forty specimens of timber have been collected, and nearly two hundred more will be added. The mineral exhibit will include exhaustive specimens of zinc, lead, coal, iron, stone, clays and shale.

The following schedule of allotments of space in square feet to foreign nations in the agricultural building includes grants of increase made since the first schedule of allotment determined upon some time ago. As finally fixed these allotments are as follows: Brazil, 7,200; Argentine Republic, 2,070; Chile, 781; Honduras, 999; Nicaragua, 1,180; Colombia, 1,810; Peru, 1,843; Salvador, 1,424; Bolivia, 1,424; San Domingo, 913; Porto Rico, 913; Cuba, 1,444; Ecuador, 1,710; Guatemala, 978; Hayti, 978; Ceylon, 1,094; Mexico, 4,250; Germany, 11,975; Great Britain, 18,946; France, 6,533; Denmark, 1,584; Sweden, 1,700; Japan, 8,088.

The rich and powerful princes of India, writes Consul-General Ballantine, are preparing to send to the world's fair a large collection of exhibits, including artistic articles of gold and silver, ivory carvings, paintings, lacquer and damask work, embroidery, lace silver filigree work, etc. Several of the princes have decided to visit the fair with their retinues.

A GREAT CLAM-BAKE.

Restaurants of All Nations Will Participate in Serving It.

National restaurants are to be a feature of the world's fair. Nearly every foreign government that has decided to make a display at the exposition has also arranged, through its representatives, for a restaurant in which refreshments will be served as they are at home. In most cases native attendants will be in charge of the restaurants.

The German, French, English and other European commissioners have practically closed arrangements for these cafes. Visitors from the New England states will be agreeably surprised when they reach Jackson park to learn that a genuine New England clam-bake is to be operated at the fair. The company that has secured the privilege of operating this establishment will spend thirty thousand dollars in constructing an artistic building. The structure, as planned, is two storied, with a casino roof. It occupies a commanding site over on the lake shore, near England's building. The food will be cooked in the same way as it is in New England coast resorts, which are patronized by thousands of people. During the fair two special refrigerator cars will arrive every day with a supply of clams, lobsters and sea fish. The building will be finished in time to give a reception to New Englanders when the buildings are dedicated in October. Facilities will be provided to serve ten thousand people a day during the fair.

Golden, Col., in danger of being swept away by a landslide from Table mountain.

Have You Read

How Mr. W. D. Wentz, of Geneva, N. Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia? He says everything he ate seemed like porridge melted lead in his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a perfect cure. Full particulars will be sent if you write C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient, action.

The first banana was brought to the United States about fifty years ago.

As a general liniment for sprains and bruises or for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated or muscular pains, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm is unrivaled. For sale by Seybert & Co.

There is to be a cavalry branch of the Salvation army.

A child just born has less chance of living a year than an octogenarian.



None Such Mince Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.



Kirk's SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

Notice to Contractors.

The Board of Commissioners of Highland county, Ohio, will receive sealed bids at their office in the Court House at Hillsboro, until 12 o'clock noon the 8th day of August, 1892, for the superstructure for a bridge across Brush-creek, near Sinking Spring, in said county. Said bridge will be 87 feet long, with a roadway 14 feet wide, and be constructed of either wood, iron or a combination.

Each bidder will furnish his own plans and specifications.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. JOHN A. TREMBLE, County Auditor.

School Examiners.

THE Board of School Examiners of Highland county give notice that examinations of Applicants for Certificates will take place in the Hills